

Applied Investment besides Efforts to Revive the Identity of Hejaz Railway in Amman Station

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Abstract

Most of the Heritage Buildings are neglected and needs to be preserved , through maintenance , Restoration , and being defined to the people to know their value's and importance , where the research will discuss how Restoration of Heritage Buildings became necessary in our contemporary life , and the Approaches of Investment that should be followed to Increase the tourism factor in these heritage buildings , besides how to preserve the identity of these historical places in the same level .

The research will study the heritage building between investment and preserving Identity by applied analytical and descriptive approach, to find out the strategy pursued, by how these terminology effects in each other and their correlations together .

To achieve the aims, the case study was about Jordan Hejaz railway as a life example and then to apply the research methodology to get the conclusions, in which these conclusions we can evaluate the current situation, from what consist, studying the strategy of their investment besides preserve the identity, and how it was applied, to eventually get the recommendations.

Keywords: Heritage buildings” Landscape, Buildings, Premises”, Tourism, Investment, Identity.

1. Introduction:

Jordan since ancient times inhabited continuously And multiple successive civilizations, has stabilized High Commissioner established a thriving cultural communities in the north and south and east and west, because of the diversity of climate and location, which connects the continents of the ancient world was a channel for trade and human traffic between the various parts of the world, to be Housing by Amorite people who are brothers the Canaanites in Jordan, to come after them Arab Nabataea's After seizing the Edomites state in the south of Jordan, To occupy by the Romans, Byzantines for 400 years, Until the advent of Islam and their victory in the battle of Yarmuk.

Jordanian territory entered Ottoman rule after the defeat of the Mamluks in front of the Ottomans at the Battle of Marg Dabek, Where Jordan suffered from recession during the Ottoman rule due to the fact that the Ottomans attention focused on the protection the routes that convoys of pilgrims on their way to Mecca and Medina and attacked tribes that live in the desert and provide those convoys of food, water, to reach to the contemporary Era because of the Great Arab Revolt and the establishment of the Emirate of Transjordan What Characterized Jordan that it's the land of Islamic conquests and the origin of the Arab civilization, as a historic architectural fingerprints and a landmarks embody the importance of Islamic values and through those architectural monuments archaeological frameworks and cultural heritage, and requiring an interest to be preserved and retained the wealth where it's a difficult task and needs to physical and human potentials ,Despite of all the obstacles , the Government agencies represented by Department of Antiquities to conserve and development the heritage sites and tried to merge it with the contemporary life and rehabilitation from extinction.

2. Methodology of Research:

Study the historical background of the Hejaz railway and then addressed to study the Jordanian Hejaz railway station in Amman station by adopted analytical and descriptive approach, to find out the strategy pursued by foundations in term of how conserve identity value and meaning of tourism investment to reach to the Results and Recommendations.

3. Research Objectives:

1. Activate its historic role certainly in their own national identity.

2. Activate its Tourism role to Hejaz Railway.
3. Linking memory of railroad through history as a scene of the events affect in the memory of the individual and society and thus encouraged to go to such places more than others.
4. How Heritage sites impact on the population that living beside them.

4. Importance of Research:

1. Defined the place to the people who lived there and surrounding it, the importance of the place and its impact on them.
2. Its witness to the contemporary history of Jordan played a role in political and religious terms.
3. Find plans for increased tourism.

5. Research Problem:

1. Loss of identity for residents of railway, vandalism from who lived there, makes them replacing some materials with stronger ones.
2. There is Weakness in funding where the Foundation Financially Independent and their income are from their property.
3. The corporation is not taking the real position as a historical Land mark.
4. The lack of tourism investment to Jordanian Hejaz Railway.
5. Tourist Information Move away of His big role in attracting larger numbers of tourists and attract more capital for investment in the tourism sector.
6. Weakness in the administrator's coordination between the various departments that concerned in Jordanian Hejaz Railway.
7. Unfamiliarity of many individuals on railroad and its importance.
8. There is no documentation to Hejaz rail way plans so our analysis depends on analytical description.

6. Heritage Buildings:

Means and includes any building of one or more premises or any part there of and/or structure which requires conservation for historical and/or architectural and/or aesthetic and/or cultural and/or environmental and/or ecological purpose and includes such portion of land adjoining such building or part there of as may be required for fencing or covering or in any manner preserving the historical and/or architectural and/or aesthetic and/or cultural value of such building.



Figure 1. Amman Station, 3/11/2012.

Source: The Author

6.1 Heritage Liked to identity:

In articulating the value of heritage in contemporary life public surveys is placed on the importance of “heritage

protecting our identity”, which UNISCO (2007) also affirms this conflation by saying: Understanding world heritage can help us become more aware of our own roots and of our cultural and social identity.

Vamik Volkan (Professor of Psychiatry) said the: The link between heritage buildings and identity has been expressed psychoanalytically as a trans generational transmission, through the passing on of shared identifications with stories ,symbols or other aspects of heritage that what is constitute Our identity, which Heritage and Identity are not essences within any single person they are manifested and performed through inter-personal relationships.

6.1.1 Identity:

Identity of Heritage Buildings: A set of attributes that characterize each heritage building as a witness to the historic or cultural event or a big impact on social life.

Does place-the built environment with its connotative meanings-have any particular effect on a person's identity? If so, what kind of effect, and by which mechanisms? Many factors--genetic, social, and cultural as well as the built environment--combine to shape identity, Is the identification of people with places that powers both residents attachment to place and a place specific tourism.

There is an assumption that the creation of heritage places possessing high built-environmental amenity and distinctive local collective identities delivers an ‘identity dividend’ which is reflected in residential preferences, location advantages for some appropriate businesses, real estate values and even some social and community-based benefits.

The absence of competition between visitors and residents with consequent alienation and displacement, as well as the existence of a positive relationship between places of high heritage-induced identity value and the quality-of-life of both their residents and their transient users.

To redevelopment we have to Activate the historical content to confirm the identity as an important element to revive and return the place and society identity, place should engage with place Memory because place is a theater to many events that exist in individual and society memory to become a place that has a meaning (A soul).

6.1.2 The concept of identity:

Identity is about how individuals or groups see and define themselves, and how other individuals or groups see and define them, it’s about formed through the socialization process and the influence of social institutions like the family, the education system and the mass media.

The concept of identity is an important one, as it is only through establishing our own identities and learning about the identities of other individuals and groups that we come to know what makes us similar to some people and different from others, and therefore form social connections with them.

How you see yourself will influence the friends you have, who you will marry or live with, and the communities and groups to which you relate and belong.

6.2 *Heritage Linked to Tourism:*

Heritage as the contemporary uses of pasts is called upon to satisfy many contemporary needs. Among these are providing modifiable resource for sale on tourism markets and contributing towards the shaping of unique senses of place for tourists and residents alike.

6.2.1 Tourism

It’s an activity done by an individual or a group of individuals, which leads to a motion from a place to another. From a country to another for performing a specific task or it is a visit to a place or several places in the purpose of entertaining which leads to an awareness of other civilizations and cultures, also increasing the knowledge of countries, cultures, and history.

Tourism has a direct impact on the national revenue for all touristic countries, it creates work opportunities, industries, and several investments to serve and raise nations performance and cultures, also distributes their history, civilization, and traditions

6.2.2	Types	of	tourism:
1	-	Cultural	Tourism.
2	-	Religious	tourism.
3	-	Medical	tourism.
4	-	Sports	tourism.
5	-	Summer	Tourism.

6 - Winter Tourism

6.2.2.1 Cultural Tourism:

Cultural tourism (or culture tourism) is the subset of tourism concerned with a country or region's culture, specifically the lifestyle of the people in those geographical areas, the history of those people, their art, architecture, religion(s), and other elements that helped shape their way of life.

The movement of persons to cultural attractions away from their normal place of residence, with the intention to gather new information and experiences to satisfy their cultural needs, These cultural needs can include the solidification of one's own cultural identity, by observing the exotic.

6.2.3 Tourism and Investments:

Investment needs in the tourism industry to a huge volume of capital because of the high cost of infrastructure and its equipment which Investment environment where it's the overall political, economic and legislative situation which these variables are the investment climate.

6.2.3.1 Is there an investment in the infrastructure of Amman?

1. External: Amman was chosen to be a leader in the area of foreign direct investment, Growth due to several Factors: stay in Jordan, political environment Stability and economic system, legislation, international conventions, an increase in the number of free zones, manpower, infrastructure, investment facilities.

2. Internal: Greater Amman Municipality Investment to the Infrastructure such as International Queen Alia Airport expansion and construct national Railway.



Figure 2. Results of investment in the heritage building

7. Case study: Amman Hejaz Railway

7.1 Historical Background

Sultan Abdul Hamid fig(3) ,in September 1900, has announced plans to establish a railway line up to the Hejaz, and that during the celebrations that was held because of the fifth anniversary of the twenty-throne , which The work was completed in 1908, has overseen by German engineer Msenr and granted Sultan title Pasha was under his command (17) Turkish engineer and (5) Italian and (12) German engineer (5) French (2) Austrian and (1) Belgian and (1) Greek, was chosen by pilgrims for the railway track, and The maximum speed of 40 km / hour and axial weight of 10.5 tons, while its normal speed was 25 km / h.



Figure 3. Mawlana Sultan Abdul Hamid '2' in 1904

7.2 Approaches of Investment in Amman – Giza Train

7.2.1 Internal Investment:

1. Quest The existence of cooperation between Hejaz Railway Corporation with the Tourism Promotion Authority to add train trips on the domestic tourism map.

Which the Railway line became attracts the residents of capital and visitors to the Kingdom ,what encouraged the company to go to expand the number of vehicles and provide them with amenities.

2. Amman Giza line with the agreement with the Ministry of Education began to transfer school students as part of definition younger generation to the line and described it as a historic landmark in Jordanian., Which it means that the Foundation Financially Independent

3. Make private parties such as the trip which was held to number of diplomats who praised this trip , that allowed the passengers to communicate with the station scene and who living on the railroad which the Investment of the Hejaz Railway territory is an economic approach and its far from the terms of tourism.

4. Lack of foreign investment in tourism Hejaz Railway, but there is an exploitation of their land, which is located within the economic plans of the companies where their dependence on the principle of land leases.

7.2.2 External Investment:

The Corporation of the Jordanian Hejaz railway and Turkish Gama company port project drag water Desi, signed a cooperation agreement under which the company will use parts of the land owned by Jordanian Hejaz railway within the water drag Basin project.

7.3 The Authenticity:

1. Authenticity as data constructs a hierarchy of values located in data and information also in human sentiment and choice, based on consensus on human choice to come together and profess an Identity or celebrate a heritage.

2. Fixing Identity as a main determiner of heritage authenticity and its value.



Figure 4. . Maintenance trains in Amman Station, 3/11/2012.

Source: The Author

7.4 Approaches of Identity

1. The more local community Learn their culture, more local community is proud than tourists enjoy.
 2. Present identity through tourism factor as a witness to the historical era for the entire region and countries and associated with its history on Jordan's modern history.
 3. Although Jordanian Hejaz Railway is national identity, but there is no correlation with people who lived beside, and there are no interested to improve the area because there are no inner encouragement.
 4. Adoption of identity entrance by the historical preservation and by preserve the original identity of the region and focus on visual and social factor, and should high light the events of the railway.
- We can merge n.2 & n.4 By Site interpretation: Re-acting life, Brochures, Audio visual tours.

8. Conclusion:

1. There are no interaction Between the Rail way and people who lived there.
2. Lack of detailed in architectural documentation of railway buildings where architectural description was an analysis descriptive.
3. Orientation to maintain the heritage buildings and working on it by developed it.

9. Results and Recommendations:

1. Activate the Historical content By confirm the identity as an important element to revive and attract people to Jordanian Hejaz Railway.
 2. When conservation start to the Content of Jordanian Hejaz Rail way we have to not change the soul and memory of place , Community participation in Executive Business.
 3. Community Participation in Conservation Heritage.
 4. Create a national plan to preserve the architectural heritage within appropriate and global standards.
- Orientation to External investment through Built Operation Transfer.

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